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*Die geopsychischen Erscheinungen: Wetter, Kilma und Landschaft in ihrem Einfluss auf das Seelenleben.* By W. HELLPACH. Leipzig, W. Engelmann. 1911. pp. vi., 368. Price Mk. 6.

The author's studies in the psychology of hysteria led him to the idea of a general science of social pathology, which should be grounded upon a social psychology. But social psychology is itself a product of three factors: the anthropopsychical, the factor of psychophysical disposition or of 'race'; the geopsychical, the factor of natural surroundings; and the sociopsychical, the specific contribution of the social life. To understand the third factor, we must be able to eliminate the other two; the study of race and of natural milieu must go hand in hand with the study of society. Partly because geopsychology is the most backward of these three disciplines, and partly because it has an evident practical importance, Dr. Hellpach has prepared the volume before us. He has sifted and appraised observations drawn from a great variety of sources, and the result is a sort of encyclopedia, so arranged that new material can be incorporated with a minimum of disturbance of the text.

The book has three principal topics: weather, climate and landscape, considered as directly influencing the mental life of man. Weather and climate exert a 'tonic' influence; that is, they produce physical and chemical changes in the tension and metabolism of the nervous system and thus affect our 'mood'; landscape, on the other hand, exercises a 'sensory' influence, appeals to us by the way of perception. Weather may be defined as the aggregate state of the atmosphere and of the adjacent parts of the earth's surface at a given place and at a given point of time; climate, as a more or less regularly recurrent sequence of forms of weather; landscape, as the aggregate sense-impression produced by a portion of the earth's surface and the correlated extent of sky.

These topics are taken up in order. Beginning with weather, the author first discusses certain forms of weather which experience has brought into connection with mental 'tone'; thunder storms, hot-dry and hot-wet winds (föhn and sirocco), sultriness, snowstorms, change of weather (clearing up, clouding over, etc.), the time just preceding an earthquake. He then proceeds to an analysis of weather into its elements, atmospheric and telluric. The former are temperature of the air (radiation of heat, cold and warmth of the air), movement, composition, humidity of the air, air-pressure, atmospheric electricity, and irradiation of the air (non-sensory effects of light and dark); the latter are temperature, movement (seasickness!), electromagnetism, composition and humidity of the underlying surface. Three chapters are then devoted to climate. Change of climate covers both variation of climate at a particular place and the 'change' attained by travelling (effects of arctic and subarctic climate; of tropical climate and of 'going south'; of inland and coastal, mountain and valley climates). The 'change of scene' often recommended by physicians works, as a rule, far less by direct climatic influence than by shift of interest, occupation, social relations, etc. (p. 173). An important chapter deals with psychical acclimatisation: habituation to a new climate; the permanent changes, intellectual and emotive, wrought by climate; and the induction of abnormal conditions, of psychoses and of neurotic and psychopathic states: the author writes impartially and with restraint, with full realisation of the sources of error besetting his subject. The final chapter discusses the relation of climate to mental periodicity. As regards the daily rhythm of the mental life,

this relation is exemplified in the alternation of sleep and waking, in the normal curve of depth of sleep, in the daily course of mental work, and in abnormal daily periods; as regards the annual rhythm, in the rutting time, in the periodicity of suicide, sexual misconduct and psychoses, in cyclopathic phenomena and the seasonal change of mood observable in 'nervous' individuals, in the oscillation of mental work, and in the conflict of personal with seasonal periodicity. A concluding section on 'astrophysical' phenomena says what there is to say about *Mondsucht* (somnambulism; cf. our 'lunacy'); refers briefly to the monthly periodicities of the sexual impulse,—not omitting the uncanny behavior of the *un* or *palolo* of the Banks Is.; ascribes the weekly variation of industrial performance to its non-climatic and non-sidereal conditions; and comments upon some alleged daily and yearly cycles,—the eleven-year sunspot period, the thirty-five-year period of climatic variation, Fließ's 23-day and 28-day cycles, and so forth.

From climate the author turns to landscape, and first to the elements of landscape: colors (red and yellow; green, blue, violet, purple; black, white, grey; phenomena of contrast and induction), forms (simple and complex; mass; direction; movement), and non-visual factors (tone and noise; smell; touch). In the case of touch, the distinction between the influence of landscape and that of weather and climate can hardly be drawn with any practical certainty; theoretically, it still obtains. The synthesis of landscape may be effected at very different mental levels. Its primitive mode is a synthesis by symbolisation, as when we think of an autumnal scene as portraying the death of the year, or endow the twilight landscape with our instinctive fear of darkness and solitude. The elementary process of assimilation plays but a small part in the synthetising of landscape; too much detail is given, in direct perception; but the given is often dissimilated (*e. g.* by the clouding over of the sun), whereupon a reassimilation occurs which may introduce a new and permanent synthesis. A characteristic form of assimilation, in our modern attitude to landscape, is 'moralisation' (*Ethisierung*); the scene is solemn, or majestic, or peaceful, not in an aesthetic sense; we are not here concerned with aesthetics; but in the sense of an externalisation of our moral sentiments. Lastly, the 'character' of a landscape, the structure that persists under all the changes of the seasons, may come to us by way of moralisation, in which case the word 'character' assumes something of its narrower and more special meaning, or may be raised by abstraction to the status of an 'ideal.'

Certain landscapes make a peculiar appeal; the author mentions the effect of sunlight, of wide prospect, of hill and valley, night, twilight, late autumn, exotic features. The appeal varies, again, with the age of the individual observer and with the epoch in which he lives. In general, the influence on national life—on usage, taste, belief—that is ordinarily attributed to natural environment, or to climate, or to geographical position, is far more a matter of 'landscape,' in the sense of the present book, than it is of climate in the proper signification of that term.

It remains to outline a programme for geopsychological work. The effect of landscape may be studied by suitably modified forms of the two methods now in use for the investigation of feeling and emotion: the method of expression, and the method of impression (self-observation and self-analysis). It is not permissible, in general, to draw conclusions from the effect of painted scenes to that of the natural landscape. Weather and climate may be approached, first, by the

method of physiopsychical inference: knowing, from scientific experience, that certain bodily conditions often evoke determinate mental phenomena, we may derive or deduce these phenomena from the bodily conditions presented to us; the method is, however, to be applied with great caution. The method of simple self-observation is indispensable. The statistical method is trustworthy only where its results can be submitted to a psychological analysis. Experiments can be made, both on weather and on climate. The best type of weather-experiment consists in the artificial induction of elements of weather, and the noting of their effect upon psychical and psychophysical processes; a comparative method, that should wait upon the changes and chances of the weather, would be less reliable. Climatic experiments, on the other hand, are best made comparatively; tests may be applied in different localities (change of climate) or in the same locality at different times of the year (variation of climate); these procedures may then be supplemented by the artificial induction of climatic 'fragments' (overheating of a room for some hours; excessive humidity maintained for several days). The methods of social psychology are not, for the present at least, available.—

So the book ends. It is a pioneer work, the first attempt at a systematisation of geopsychological facts. Dr. Hellpach has brought together a vast body of scattered observations; he has not found everything, but he has found a great deal; and he has given us a frame into which other observations may be fitted. He writes in a clear and popular style, with well-balanced judgment. The least satisfactory part of his work is, perhaps, the chapter on the synthesis of landscape; he is here dealing with psychological problems of great complexity, and the eighteen pages allotted to the subject are too few. The publication of the second edition in two volumes would permit a more nearly adequate treatment.

*Free Will and Human Responsibility. A Philosophical Argument.*

By HERMAN HARRELL HORNE, PH. D. The Macmillan Company, 1912. XVI+197 p.

This work is eminently a study in Evolution, the development namely of man's subconscious self. What are we? Where are we? Whither are we bound? So many open questions and yet so much achieved truth. It is an interesting analytic because of its fairness and fullness. Seldom do we find a discussion of so great differences of opinion with so little austerity. Dr. Horne treats his antagonists with such marked courtesy we do not at once discover where the personal element comes in. Liberty men have fought for it in the objective world, "Shouting the battle cry of Freedom." Now comes the battle subjective. Do we verily possess what we have fought for? Is man probably the architect of his destiny?

Professor Horne gives us a series of discussions. He first shows that the same or at any rate analogous issues confront us in other fields. Man's knowledge is everywhere incomplete. In physics, biology, sociology, psychology, theology analogous antitheses appear. Then comes a history of man's achievement down through the ages, his gradual emancipation of himself as possessing freedom of choice, a virtual racial voyage of discovery. This is illustrated best in the religious world where the advancing ethics shows more and more man's consciousness of himself as responsible because originative, causal. Having reached the present problem the author takes up first the evidence that man is simply determined by heredity and environ-